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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION SEC

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FACING PAGE Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	01/01/14	AND ENDING	12/31/14
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
	STRANT IDENTIFIC		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: DRW 5	ecupities,	KKC	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSIN	ESS: (Do not use P.O. B	ox No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
540 West Madison Street, Suite 2500			
	(No. and Street)		
Chicago	Illinois	(60606
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERS James B. Lange	SON TO CONTACT IN I	REGARD TO THIS REI	(312) 542-1011
·			(Area Code - Telephone Number
B. ACCO	UNTANT IDENTIFI	CATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT who	se opinion is contained i	n this Report*	
McGladrey LLP	•	•	
TO LICE AND A SECURE ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT OF THE SECURE THE SECURE ASSESSMENT OF THE SECURE ASS	ame - if individual, state last, j	irst, middle name)	A CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT ASSES
One South Wacker Drive, Suite 800	•		60606
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
☐ Certified Public Accountant			
☐ Public Accountant			
☐ Accountant not resident in United	States or any of its posse	essions.	
F	OR OFFICIAL USE O	NLY	

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

ı. Ja	mes B. Lange	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	owledge and belief the accompanying financial Securities, LLC	statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of as
of Dec	cember 31st	, 2014 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
		cipal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
	Official Seal Danielle Loizzo Notary Public State of Illinois My Commission Expires 12/27/2016	Signature Director of Tax and Regulated Entities
	Motary Public Notary Public	Title
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)	port ** contains (check all applicable boxes): Facing Page. Statement of Financial Condition. Statement of Income (Loss). Statement of Changes in Financial Condition Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equit Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordin Computation of Net Capital. Computation for Determination of Reserve R Information Relating to the Possession or Co A Reconciliation, including appropriate expla	y or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital. ated to Claims of Creditors. equirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
☐ (k) ☑ (l) ☐ (m)	Computation for Determination of the Reserv A Reconciliation between the audited and unconsolidation. An Oath or Affirmation. A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	re Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3. audited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

^{**} For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Financial Report December 31, 2014

Filed as PUBLIC Information Pursuant to Rule 17a-5(d) Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	1
Financial Statement	
Statement of financial condition	2
Notes to statement of financial condition	3 – 12



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Member DRW Securities, LLC Chicago, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of DRW Securities, LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2014, and the related notes (the financial statement). This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DRW Securities, LLC as of December 31, 2014, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Chicago, Illinois February 25, 2015

McGladrey LLP

Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2014

Assets		
Cash	\$	92,624
Receivable from clearing brokers, net		1,873,089
Securities owned, at fair value		357,441,621
Derivative financial instruments owned, at fair value		372,112,621
Stock and memberships in exchanges owned, at cost (fair value \$1,180,443)		1,279,337
Other assets		26,705
Total assets	\$_	732,825,997
Liabilities and Member's Equity		
Liabilities		
Payables to clearing broker, net	\$	124,878,242
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at fair value		172,804,728
Derivative financial instruments sold, at fair value		347,827,334
Payable to Parent		5,805,770
Note payable - affiliate		33,325,000
		684,641,074
Member's Equity		48,184,923
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$	732,825,997

See Notes to Statement of Financial Condition.

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of business: DRW Securities, LLC (the Company) is an Illinois limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of DRW Holdings, LLC (DRWH or the Parent). The Company engages in proprietary trading activities. The Company is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of several exchanges including the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), BATS Global Markets and the International Securities Exchange.

Although the Company is not exempt from Rule 15c3-3, it does not transact business in securities with or for customers and it does not carry margin accounts, credit balances or securities for any person defined as a customer under Rule 17a-5(c)(4).

The following is a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies:

The Company follows Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB), to ensure consistent reporting of financial condition, results of operation, and cash flows.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign currency transactions: The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar; however, it transacts business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates in effect at the date of the statement of financial condition. Income and expense items denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates in effect during the period. Gains and losses resulting from the translation of transactions denominated in foreign currencies to U.S. dollars are reported in income currently.

Securities and derivatives transactions: Securities and derivative transactions and related revenues and expenses are recorded at fair value on a trade-date basis as if they had settled. Realized gains and losses and change in unrealized gains and losses are reflected in proprietary trading, net in the statement of operations. Related trading expenses are recorded on a trade-date basis as transactions occur. Futures transactions are recorded in receivable from / payable to clearing brokers in the statement of financial condition, netted by clearing broker. The remaining derivatives are classified as derivative financial instruments in the statement of financial condition.

The Company recognizes interest paid and earned on the accrual basis and dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date. The Company accounts for its financing activities on an accrual basis.

Receivables from and payables to clearing brokers: Receivables and payables relating to trades pending settlement are netted in receivables from and payables to clearing brokers in the statement of financial condition, netted by clearing broker. The Company may obtain short-term financing against its positions.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 1. Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Additionally, when the requirements are met, the Company offsets certain amounts recognized for cash collateral receivables or payables against fair value amounts recognized for net derivative positions held at the same clearing firm.

Stock and memberships in exchanges: The Company's stock and memberships in exchanges owned, which represent ownership interests in exchanges and provide the right to conduct business on such exchanges, are recorded at cost, or if any other-than-temporary impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management's estimate of the impairment. Management believes no such impairment in value occurred in 2014.

Stock in exchanges not held for operating purposes is carried at fair value and is included in securities owned in the statement of financial condition. Gains and losses on stock and memberships in exchanges are computed based upon specific identification and are included in proprietary trading, net in the statement of operations.

Income taxes: The Company is a single member limited liability company and is treated as a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes. Accordingly, it does not file any tax returns, but its taxable income is reported as part of DRWH's tax returns. DRWH is a limited liability company whose income or loss is includable in the tax returns of its members.

FASB guidance requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing DRWH's tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained "when challenged" or "when examined" by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold would be recorded as a tax benefit or expense and liability in the current year. For the year ended December 31, 2014, management has determined that there are no material uncertain income tax positions. DRWH files income tax returns in U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states. DRWH is generally not subject to examination by United States federal or state taxing authorities for tax years before 2011.

Subsequent events: The Company has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through the date this financial statement was issued, noting none.

Note 2. Receivables from and Payables to Clearing Brokers

Receivables from and payables to clearing brokers at December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

	Re	Payables		
Clearing brokers	\$	1,873,089	\$ 134,411,198	
Unsettled securities transactions		-	(8,327,352)	
Futures contracts - open trade equity		-	(1,205,604)	
	\$	1,873,089	\$ 124,878,242	

Payables to clearing broker relate to the proprietary transactions cleared through such clearing brokers, which amounts are collateralized by securities and derivative financial instruments owned by the Company.

Note 3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset and paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company utilizes valuation techniques to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Inputs are broadly defined as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

<u>Level 1</u>. Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

<u>Level 2</u>. Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and the fair value is determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies. A significant adjustment to a Level 2 input could result in the Level 2 measurement becoming a Level 3 measurement.

<u>Level 3</u>. Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The inputs into the determination of fair value are based upon the best information in the circumstances and may require significant management judgment or estimation.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

The following section describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure different financial instruments at fair value and includes the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the financial instrument is categorized.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Equity securities, equity options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, convertible preferred shares and exchange-traded funds are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices, which are generally the exchange settlement prices. These financial instruments are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. Government securities are generally valued using a model that incorporates market observable data such as reported sales of similar securities, broker quotes, yields, bids, offers, and reference data. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations. U.S. Government securities are categorized in Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy depending on the inputs used and market activity levels for specific securities. The Company has determined that U.S. Government securities are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy based on broker quotes for identical securities with an active market.

Corporate bonds are recorded at fair value based on various techniques, which may consider recently executed transactions in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers or securities, market price quotations (where observable), evaluated prices from pricing sources, bond spreads, fundamental data relating to the issuer, and credit default swap spreads adjusted for any basis difference between cash and derivative instruments. Corporate bonds can be categorized as Level 1, 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy depending on the inputs (i.e., observable or unobservable) used and market activity levels for specific bonds. The Company has determined that corporate bonds are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy based on broker quotes for identical securities with an active market.

Certain swap contracts are cleared at designated clearing organizations or central counterparties rather than remaining bilateral agreements; however, the designated clearing organizations or central counterparties generally utilize pricing models to price these cleared swaps. Generally, the inputs for models to value swaps do not have a material amount of subjectivity. Pricing inputs, such as relevant interest rates and yield curves, are observed from actively quoted markets. The swap derivatives products valued by the Company using pricing models fall into this category and are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Private placements for which there is no ready market are recorded at fair value as determined by management. Generally, the fair value represents the amount that the Company could reasonably expect to receive if the investment was sold at the time of valuation, based on information reasonably available at the time of valuation that the Company believes to be reliable including financial statements provided by management of the operating company in which the Company has invested. Those estimated fair values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. These financial instruments are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014:

			Fair Value Measurements Using					
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for		Significant Other		Significant	
					Ob	servable	Unobservable	
	Tatal			Identical Assets		Inputs	Inputs	
		Total	(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)	
Assets								
Securities owned	_				_		•	
Exchange-traded funds	\$	162,234,377	\$	162,234,377	\$	-	\$	-
Equity securities		54,076,187		54,076,187		-		-
U.S. Government securities		115,623,130		115,623,130		-		-
Corporate bonds		23,129,330		23,129,330		-		-
Convertible preferred shares		566,097		566,097		-		-
Private placement		1,812,500		-		-	1,8	312,500
Derivative financial instruments owned								
Equity options		319,002,233		319,002,233		-		-
Options on futures contracts		53,110,388		53,110,388		-		-
	\$	729,554,242	\$	727,741,742	\$	-	\$ 1,8	312,500
Liabilities								
Securities sold, not yet purchased								
Exchange-traded funds	\$	24,289,807	\$	24,289,807	\$	_	\$	
Equity securities	Ψ	16,224,927	Ψ	16,224,927	Ψ	_	•	
U.S. Government securities		131,740,562		131,740,562		_		_
Corporate bonds		442,474		442,474				
Convertible preferred shares		106,958		106,958				
Derivative financial instruments owned		100,930		100,500		-		_
		304,257,144		304,257,144				
Equity options						-		•
Options on futures contracts		43,280,742		43,280,742		200 446		-
Credit default swaps		289,448		-		289,448		
Payables from clearing broker		(4.005.004)		(4.005.004)				
Futures contracts		(1,205,604)		(1,205,604)		-		
	\$	519,426,458	\$	519,137,010	\$	289,448	\$	-

The Company assesses the levels of the investments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that cause the transfer in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. There were no transfers among Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 4. Related Party Transactions

The Company pays all direct expenses associated with its trading activities. The Company has entered into an agreement with DRWH whereby substantially all operating expenses are paid by DRWH and charged to the Company based on a series of usage factors. At December 31, 2014, payable to Parent on the statement of financial condition of \$5,805,770 is related to this agreement.

The Company has an unsecured demand loan facility (Revolver) with an affiliated entity. The outstanding amount payable under the Revolver at December 31, 2014 is \$33,325,000 and is included in Note payable-affiliate in the Statement of Financial Condition. The loan is non-interest bearing. Due to the demand nature of the Revolver, carrying value approximates fair value as of December 31, 2014.

The Company has a letter of support from an affiliated entity, DRW Investments, LLC (DRWI), in order to enable the Company to enter into an Institutional Futures Client Account Agreement. In accordance with this letter of support, DRWI has agreed to make payments directly to the counterparty if the Company fails to make such payments.

Note 5. Risks

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions in financial instruments with varying degrees of market and credit risk. These financial instruments include equity and debt securities, as well as derivatives such as equity options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts. Trading of these financial instruments is conducted primarily on securities and futures exchanges throughout the United States. Settlement of these transactions generally takes place through clearing brokers utilized by the Company. These instruments involve elements of market and credit risk that may exceed the amounts reflected in the statement of financial condition.

The Company's market risk is attributable to potential changes in the market value of portfolios of financial instruments and is affected by various factors; among them are the size and composition of positions held, interest rates and the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the financial instruments are traded. Theoretically, the Company's exposure is equal to the cost of securities or contracts purchased and unlimited on securities or contracts sold short. The Company's overall exposure to market risk is impacted by its use of hedging strategies. Additionally, the Company attempts to control its exposure to market risk through various analytical measures and techniques.

Purchased options on securities or futures contracts may provide the Company with the opportunity to deliver or to take delivery of securities or futures contracts at a contracted price. Options written on securities or futures contracts may obligate the Company to deliver or to take delivery of securities or futures contracts at a contracted price in the event the option is exercised by the holder. This may result in market risk not reflected in the statement of financial condition to the extent that the Company is obligated to purchase or sell the underlying securities or futures contracts in the open market. To minimize these risks, the Company may be long or short the underlying instrument, which can be used to settle these transactions.

Securities sold, not yet purchased, represent obligations of the Company to deliver specific securities and thereby create a liability to purchase the securities in the open market at prevailing prices. These transactions may result in market risk not reflected in the statement of financial condition as the Company's ultimate obligation may exceed the amount reflected in the statement of financial condition. To minimize this risk, the Company may hold other equity securities, options or futures contracts, which can be used to settle or offset the risk of these obligations.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 5. Risks (Continued)

Since the Company does not clear its own securities and futures transactions, it has established accounts with clearing brokers for this purpose. This can and often does result in a concentration of credit risk with these firms. Additionally, as part of these clearing relationships, the Company's market-making activities are cleared by broker-dealers pursuant to Rule 15c3-1(a)(6) agreements. Per these agreements, the Company's clearing brokers are required to make certain calculations to assure compliance with the rule. This can also result in credit risk with these clearing brokers in the event a clearing broker does not fulfil its obligations under the agreements. Such risks, however, are mitigated by each clearing broker's obligation to comply with the rules and regulations governing clearing brokers in the United Sates, as well as the Company's periodic monitoring of each clearing broker's creditworthiness.

The Company maintains cash deposits with a financial institution. On occasion, these deposits may exceed the maximum insurance level provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Note 6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company's activities may result in notional value of open derivative positions that is not representative of the risk in the outstanding derivatives contracts. The Company's trading activities may involve the use of hedging strategies to reduce directional and non-directional risks. There is no guarantee that the hedging strategies will achieve their desired result. The Company does not consider any derivative instruments to be hedging instruments, as those terms are generally understood under GAAP.

Derivative contracts are recorded on the statement of financial condition as assets or liabilities measured at fair value or as a component of receivables from or payables to clearing broker, and the related realized and unrealized gains or losses associated with these derivatives is recorded on the statement of operations.

Note 6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (Continued)

As of December 31, 2014, the Company's derivative activities had the following impact on the statement of financial condition:

Contract Type	a	Bross Asset Derivatives t Fair Value ecember 31, 2014	Gross Liability Derivatives at Fair Value December 31, 2014 (1) \$ 304,257,144 (1) 43,280,742 (3) 1,335,125 289,448		-	
Equity index contracts						
Equity options	\$	319,002,233	(1)	\$	304,257,144	(4)
Options on futures		53,110,388	(1)		43,280,742	(4)
Futures		2,565,221	(3)		1,335,125	(3)
Credit default swaps		-			289,448	(4)
Fixed income contracts						
Futures		15,594	(3)		40,086	(3)
	\$	374,693,436		\$	349,202,545	_

^{(1) -} Included in Derivative financial instruments owned, at fair value on the statement of financial condition

^{(2) -} Included in Receivable from clearing brokers, net on the statement of financial condition

^{(3) -} Included in Payables to clearing brokers, net on the statement of financial condition

^{(4) -} Included in Derivative financial instruments sold, at fair value on the statement of financial condition

Notes to the Statement of Financial Condition

Note 6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (Continued)

The gross amounts of assets and liabilities subject to netting and gross amounts offset in the statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Gross Amounts Offset in the Gross Amounts Statements of Statements of		Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Condition Cash Financial Collateral							
		Recognized	 al Condition	Financial Condition				Instruments Received		Net Amount
Assets										
Futures contracts	\$	2,580,815	\$ (2,580,815)		_	<u>-</u>	-	-		
	\$	2,580,815	\$ (2,580,815)	······································	-	-	-	 -		
Liabilities										
Futures contracts	\$	(1,375,211)	\$ 2,580,815	\$	1,205,604	-	-	\$ 1,205,604		
Swaps		(289,448)	 -		(289,448)	-	-	 (289,448)		
	\$	(1,664,659)	\$ 2,580,815	\$	916,156	-	<u>-</u>	\$ 916,156		

Notes to the Statement of Financial Condition

Note 7. Indemnifications

In the normal course of its business, the Company indemnifies certain service providers, such as clearing brokers, against specified potential losses in connection with their acting as an agent of, or providing services to, the Company. The maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnifications cannot be estimated. However, the Company believes that it is unlikely it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the financial statements for these indemnifications.

Additionally, the Company enters into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations and warranties. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. The Company expects the risk of any future obligations under these representations and warranties to be remote.

Note 8. Regulatory Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1) which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company has elected to use the alternative method permitted by the rule, which requires the Company to maintain net capital, as defined, equal to the greater of \$1,000,000 or 2 percent of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions, as defined. The rule also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn if the resulting net capital would be less than 5 percent of aggregate debits. At December 31, 2014, the Company had net capital of \$26,332,423, which was \$25,332,423 in excess of its required minimum net capital of \$1,000,000.